

SENATORS APPROVE BIG BUILDING PLAN

Heyburn and Wetmore Projects Recommended.

NEW AVENUE TO CAPITOL

Other Measure Is for the Purchase of Land in Pennsylvania Avenue from Fourteenth Street to Peace Monument—The District Committee Would Pay Up to \$13,600,000.

The bills, appropriating \$13,600,000, providing for the purchase of ground for public uses, were favorably reported yesterday by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

One measure, carrying \$10,000,000, is Senator Heyburn's proposed plan to purchase for the use of Federal buildings in the National Capital the ground between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, and the other is Senator Wetmore's measure to purchase for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds and the construction of an approach to the Capitol of certain plots from the junction of Pennsylvania avenue and First street northwest to the Union Station plaza.

The latter measure carries an appropriation of so much of \$3,600,000 as may be necessary.

Heyburn Plan Well Known.

Senator Heyburn's bill is well known to Washingtonians, it having passed the Senate in December, 1907. When it came up in the Senate Committee on Buildings and Grounds yesterday no opposition was developed, the explanation having been made that it had passed the Senate once before, and that conditions making it advisable to obtain the ground it specifies for public buildings have not changed.

The bill did not pass the House when it was before the members, but it is hoped that it will have better luck at this session.

The land desired to be purchased by the bill is that lying south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of Maryland avenue to Sixth street, where it intersects Sixth street; all the ground between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall from Sixth street to Fourteenth street, the small space at the junction of Maryland avenue and First street southwest, and the two small squares directly in front of the Capitol grounds, between Pennsylvania avenue and B street northwest.

The ground lying between Pennsylvania avenue, Fourteenth street, Fifteenth street, and the Mall has already been purchased by the government for \$2,500,000, and it is upon this plot that Senator Scott recently introduced a bill to erect several buildings for executive departments.

Dignified Approach to Capitol.

The bill offered by Senator Wetmore, which was approved yesterday, is, in the language of the measure, "to provide a dignified and adequate approach to the Capitol, and to construct a direct avenue of about 150 feet in width from the junction of Pennsylvania avenue and First street northwest to the Union Station plaza, the center line of said avenue to be located on the axis of the Peace Monument and the site of the westerly fountain in said plaza."

This bill contemplates the purchase of the land in squares fronting on the north side of the Capitol grounds from First street northwest, running east to the Senate Office Building, the square fronting on Delaware avenue from the Capitol to the Union Station plaza, all the squares fronting on the Union Station plaza, and the squares bounded by New Jersey avenue, North Capitol, D, and C streets.

Once the land is purchased for the new avenue to the Capitol plan, it is proposed to carry out an extensive scheme of improvement in the line of parkings and squares with trees and shrubbery in consonance with the grounds of the Capitol. A commission, consisting of the President, the Speaker of the House, and the Superintendent of the Capitol, is provided for in the bill to acquire the land by purchase or condemnation.

FOR TWO GRAND JURIES.

Depew Says Sugar Cases Congest New York Dockets.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill permitting the employment of two grand juries in the Federal courts of the Southern and Eastern districts of New York.

In explaining the demand for such legislation, Senator Depew said that following the numerous indictments resulting from the sugar scandals, the criminal dockets had been greatly congested. He said it was not an uncommon practice in the New York State courts to impanel two grand juries, and that the bill proposed by him would greatly expedite the trial of criminal cases.

The Senate also passed a bill indorsed by the New York Bar Association, equalizing the terms of court in the State.

NOMINATIONS IN SENATE.

Virginia and Maryland Appointments Among Those Sent In.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday:

Justice—To be United States marshal for the Western district of Virginia, Robert A. Fulwider, of Virginia; to be United States attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina, Herbert F. Seawell, of North Carolina.

Treasury—To be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco, Cal., Edward F. Woodward, of California.

Department of Commerce and Labor—To be commissioner of immigration at port of Baltimore, Md., Louis T. Weis, of Maryland.

ACCUSED MR. BALLINGER.

Representative Hitchcock Lined Up Votes in Favor of Warehouses.

Charging that Representative Hitchcock lined up the Democratic members of the House against the amendment to the appropriation bill which would have abolished Indian warehouses by writing a letter to all his colleagues, in which he represented that Secretary Ballinger, of the Interior Department, was back of the movement to do away with the warehouses, Representative Miller, of Minnesota, yesterday got busy with the members of the House Committee on Indian Affairs to see if he cannot secure a favorable report on the bill which will definitely end the warehouse regime.

Representative Hitchcock, who opened the fight on Secretary Ballinger at the House end of the Capitol by making charges against him before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, is said to have represented in his letter to his fellow-Democrats that Secretary Ballinger wanted to do away with the warehouses in order that he might build up a political organization through the appointment of a large number of agents throughout the Middle West and West. Democrats have been explaining their votes in favor of the warehouses by stating that they received such a letter from Mr. Hitchcock, and a number of them have indicated that if they had another opportunity they would be glad to vote the other way, as they have been convinced that there is nothing in the allegations that Secretary Ballinger is interested in any improper way in wiping out the warehouses.

Representative Miller said yesterday that he believed there would be a substantial majority against warehouses if the question is brought before the House again.

LONGWORTH FOR GOVERNOR

Friends Say He Is Willing to Enter Contest in Ohio.

He Makes Light of Plot Between Roosevelt, Foraker, and Himself.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, son-in-law of former President Roosevelt, may be the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio.

According to Ohioans, who are in touch with the situation in the Buckeye State, the honor of making the fight against the present Democratic incumbent, Judson Harmon, lies among three men—James Rudolph Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior; Representative Longworth, and Warren G. Harding, of Marion. Mr. Garfield has declared openly his willingness to accept the nomination, and yesterday friends of Mr. Longworth made it known that while he is not ready to make announcement of his willingness to enter the contest, he is willing just the same. Leaders among the Ohio Congressional delegation are of the opinion that the nomination will go either to Mr. Garfield or Representative Longworth, although Mr. Harding is conceded to be running a good third.

Mr. Garfield is known, has had the backing of Senator Burdett and many other prominent Ohio politicians. He is not regarded, however, as being so "strong" with the White House as Mr. Longworth. Mr. Longworth is said to have made himself fairly solid with Ohio leaders by speeches he has made back home recently, which were most favorably received.

Mr. Longworth personally declared that he had no knowledge of the "hellish plot," as he characterized it, between former President Roosevelt, ex-Senator Foraker, and himself to carry Ohio for the Republicans this fall by electing Longworth governor and returning Foraker to the Senate as Senator Dick's successor. Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, exposed this alleged plot in a letter to a friend in Toledo, and the letter found its way into the press dispatches.

"I know nothing about the hellish plot discovered by Gen. Sherwood," said Mr. Longworth, when he was shown one of the dispatches. "If a plot has been hatched by Mr. Foraker, ex-President Roosevelt and myself haven't been let in on it. In fact, I haven't given the governorship a thought."

END OF THE WEEK.

One more week is softly closing, one more week of toil and care; and I'm sitting, gently dozing, in my good old rocking chair, thinking of the week behind me, and the thoughts that through me creep, with their little prods remind me that I'm pretty small and cheap. I've been fussy, mean, and cranky, and my heart is full of guilt; I denied the kid a "Thankie" when he hoped to earn a smile; I've been finding fault and snarling at my good frau, sitting there; if she wasn't just a darling, she would hit me with a chair. I've been growling o'er my labors, just as though no others toiled; I've been wrangling with my neighbors till they think my brain is spoiled. All my sins are small and futile, all within the law, I vow; but they loom up large and brutal, as I rake them over now. Had I licked some fellow-mortal, so that cops would drag me o'er to prison's gloomy portal, I'd respect myself the more; but that sort of crime's above me, it's too noble, clean, and slick; I have nagged at those who love me, and I need a good swift kick.

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WALT MASON.

TREASURY CLERKS TO BE CARED FOR

Will Be Distributed Among Two Other Departments.

A "BUSINESS METHOD" PLAN

Practical Illustration of Way Government Inquiry to Stamp Out Obsolete Systems Will Work Shown in Promise of War and Commerce Heads to Take the Clerks.

Practical illustration of the way plans for the governmental business methods commission will work out was observed yesterday in the fact that the 17 clerks to be relieved from duty in the Treasury Department will be distributed as rapidly as needed to fill vacancies as they occurred in the departments of War and Commerce and Labor.

It also appeared that the seventy employees of the Philadelphia mint who are to be laid off, as a measure in the economy program of the administration, as announced exclusively in The Washington Herald yesterday, will be taken care of among other departments. In the case of the Philadelphia mint employees, it was said at Mr. Norton's office yesterday, automatic adding and weighing machines which are being installed make it possible to eliminate a substantial part of the clerical force. The result will be a saving of \$100,000 a year for this item, and the order will go into effect on March 1. This saving of \$100,000 a year and that of \$75,000 a year covered by the laying off of 17 clerks in this city, it is said, makes clear the necessity for the government business methods commission proposed by Senator Aldrich.

The only difficulty apprehended by Senator Aldrich, Senator Bourne, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Norton, and others interested in the work of stamping out obsolete methods of doing government work, which is to be undertaken by the commission as soon as the Aldrich bill becomes a law, has been the responsibility of caring for employees whose services are found unnecessary.

Will Be Tried Soon.

The plan of filling vacancies in all the departments from among employees relieved from duty as a consequence of the work of the commission, instead of filling such positions from the rolls of civil service applicants, explained in The Washington Herald in yesterday morning, will be tried as soon as possible in the case of the 17 Treasury clerks to be dispensed with.

Chief Clerk Schofield yesterday declared that the War Department will take care of as many of these employees as possible, and the same information was obtained at Mr. Nagel's department.

It is this plan, suggested to Senator Aldrich for the benefit of the commission by those supporting the bill which will create the body, that is relied upon to make room for employees found doing work being done by other employees or carrying out obsolete methods which can be dispensed with.

The War Department has sometimes as many as ten vacancies a week. It is one, if not the largest, of the executive departments, its rolls mustering 1,600 persons in Washington. It is believed by persons interested in the bill providing for the commission that there is not as great a percentage of obsolete methods and duplication of work in the War and Navy departments as may be found in some of the other departments where political employees are given positions.

Both the War and Navy departments have in force a rigidly carried out efficiency system, established under the regime of President Harrison in 1892, and there is an investigation of records and switching of employees in these two departments every six months. Any employee who falls below a certain average of efficiency is either demoted or eliminated.

Officers Prone to Scrutinize.

In addition to this it is said that army and navy officers in charge of various bureaus are more prone to scrutinize and do away with old methods and prevent duplication, largely because these officers are constantly coming and going, succeeding each other in various details, than are the heads of bureaus appointed as political rewards for campaign work in the civilian departments of the government.

In addition, it is expected that the business methods commission will have little to do in the War Department in particular, where about half of the force comes under the direction of Gen. Alnsworth, who, it is well known, has little use for "red tape" and other unnecessary work which the business methods commission will cut down in order to save the government some of the millions of dollars of expense Senator Aldrich, Senator Bourne, and others interested in the bill have declared can be saved by the installation of modern methods and the treatment of governmental operations as if they were the operations of a big corporation in private business.

Find Ancient Manuscripts.

Rome, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Rampolla, the former papal secretary of State, has discovered in the Vatican library two manuscripts of Latin verses which he identified as having been written by the clergy to Charlemagne on the occasion of the death of the latter's son.

ASKS SPEAKER FOR HUSBAND.

Detroit Woman After the Farmer with the 120-acre Place.

More and more mail is coming every day to the Uncle Joe Cannon Matrimonial Agency. The farmer of Stewardville, Ill., who wrote last week that he had a 120-acre farm and wanted a wife, seems to have made the biggest kind of a hit. One of the many letters received yesterday by Mr. Cannon is from a Detroit woman, who says:

"Dear Mr. Cannon: I see that you are very good at getting husbands for girls and women. I would like to get a husband very much; somebody with good habits. I am a good housekeeper and cook, and I am thirty years and good looking. But I realize that a farmer does not want good looks in a wife. I am Irish and have enough temper to keep me alive. I have dark eyes and dark hair and weigh 130 pounds. I would like to correspond with the gentleman with the 120-acre farm."

The speaker also seems to be becoming the general information bureau and supply station for all the people of the United States. He gets requests to send along all kinds of articles, from soulmates to garden seeds. Yesterday he also got the following from Paterson, N. J.:

"J. G. Cannon, Dear Sir: Please send me at once one Congressional stub pen, number 25."

HENRY E. ASHED.

MUCKRAKING IN OLD DAYS.

Representative Kahn to Tell of Former President's Difficulties.

"Muckrakers of old days" is the title of a speech to be delivered in the House within the next few days by Representative Kahn, of California, who used to be a muckraker.

"It is really surprising," said Mr. Kahn yesterday in commenting on the facts he had turned up in preparing his speech, "to what lengths the literary muckrangers went in their attacks on prominent men during the earlier days of our history. Washington was attacked and time and time again, without mercy. Because he spent \$7,000 on the White House he was roasted to a turn from one end of the country to the other. 'And it isn't half finished,' the muckrakers shouted, while jumping on him for what they called his terrible extravagance. Roosevelt spent \$600,000 on the White House not very long ago and nobody threw fits over it."

"Jefferson and Jackson were particularly singled out by the muckrakers and their private characters, as well as their public acts, were unmercifully grilled. The poet, Tom Moore, even took a shot or two at Jefferson. The shooting of four soldiers for desertion during the Creek war brought down a perfect avalanche of criticism on Jackson's head. The newspapers had all sorts of pictures of coffins and gravestones in their columns to illustrate the President's fecklessness. The more one goes into the subject the richer the mine becomes, and I could talk all day upon it and yet scarcely scratch the surface."

NEW SHIP BILL INTRODUCED.

Spight Measure Has Indorsement of Republicans and Democrats.

A ship subsidy bill which has the indorsement of the minority of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the approval of practically the entire Democratic strength of the House, as well as the support of a number of Republicans, was introduced yesterday by Representative Spight, of Mississippi. This is offered as a substitute for the administration measure offered by Representative Humphrey, of Washington.

The bill provides for a reduction of 5 per cent of all custom duties for ships owned or controlled by citizens of the United States, the entry into this country free of duty of all materials entering into the construction and repair of vessels built in the United States, as well as materials necessary for their outfit and equipment; the American register of American-built vessels and foreign-built vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the taking away from foreign-built ships of the mail subsidy which they now enjoy under the law of 1891. Provision is made also for the abrogation or amendment of treaties with foreign nations to conform to the bill.

Mrs. Harriman Builds a Road. Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Desiring to separate the 10,000 acres which she recently offered the State as a State park from the main Harriman estate, Mrs. Mary Harriman is building a boundary road nine miles long through the estate at Arden, which will be one of the finest roads in the State. It is hoped to complete the road this summer.

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GLAVIS IN TIMBER AFTER LOSING JOB

Acted Just Like Ballinger Counsel Tries to Show.

EMPLOYED TO LOCATE CLAIMS

Analogy Between Secretary and Agent After Leaving Government Service Brought Out—There Was Key to Box Which Was Broken Open and Papers Taken.

Louis R. Glavis has been engaged in locating claims on timber lands in Washington State since leaving the government service, according to testimony which was developed yesterday before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee by J. J. Vertrees, counsel for Secretary Ballinger.

Among the charges made by Glavis against Secretary Ballinger was one that his activity as counsel for the Cunningham claimants after his retirement as Commissioner of the General Land Office was improper and in violation of the law. Mr. Vertrees evidently was attempting to show that Glavis' attempt to locate timber claims was an analogous case.

The testimony in this respect was given by W. W. Barr, a timber merchant of Seattle. Barr testified that after Glavis had been dismissed from the government service by order of President Taft he had engaged him to locate some timber lands in Washington, his compensation to be a half interest in the claims. The land in question is claimed by the State of Washington, and also by the Northern Pacific Railroad, but the records of locations made go through the local office of the General Land Office. Barr stated that to get possession of the land it was necessary to purchase what is known as a "scrip" from the railroad. Thus far, he said, he had not been able to get title to the lands located by Glavis. Barr was still on the witness stand under cross-examination by Mr. Vertrees when adjournment was taken until to-day, and Mr. Brandels, counsel for Glavis, did not have an opportunity to examine the witness in this connection.

Glavis Is Corroborated.

With the exception of the testimony of Barr relating to the timber lands, the testimony given by the three witnesses examined yesterday was all corroborative of testimony heretofore given by Glavis. The witnesses were Horace T. Jones, special agent of the Land Office, who had investigated the Alaska coal cases; James Kennedy, a mining expert who had made a field examination of the coal lands, and Barr.

Although Kennedy was called to the stand for the purpose of testifying as an expert as to the value of the coal lands, Mr. Brandels' principal object was to have him dispose of the charges that Glavis had secreted certain important papers in a box which had been stored in the Federal building in Seattle. This box, according to evidence introduced by counsel for Mr. Vertrees, was broken open by Chief of Field Division Christensen, the successor of Glavis, and in it were found the missing papers.

Kennedy testified that the box had been shipped from the home of Glavis in Portland to Seattle, and that it contained miscellaneous articles owned by Glavis. At Seattle it was carried to the grand jury room in the Federal building, where it was opened. Glavis, said Kennedy, had a key to the grand jury room, and after he had been removed from the government service he gave the key to Kennedy and asked him to give it to John O'Neill, the custodian of the building, with the request that the box and two barrels, also owned by Glavis, be allowed to remain there. If this proved to be inconvenient, the witness said, Glavis intended to store the box and barrels. Kennedy said he delivered the key to O'Neill on September 23, five days after Glavis was removed. At that time, he said, he saw the box, and it was partly open and half filled with books, papers, and other articles.

Wanted to Move Box.

In a week or ten days, Kennedy testified, O'Neill notified him that he wanted to remove Glavis' property to a store-room, and he went to the Federal building to supervise the job. When he left the room the box was still open, and the first he heard of the government agents breaking it open and finding the missing letters in it was when he read the proceedings of the investigating committee.

When Barr was called to the stand he testified that, too, saw the box in company with Glavis a short time after Glavis had been dismissed from the government service, and that at that time the box was open and in the same condition described by Kennedy.

Barr related a telephone conversation between Glavis and Christensen relating to the papers of the land office of which Glavis had had charge. This conversation, he said, was held at his own request after Glavis informed him that he had not received a receipt for the papers turned over to his successor. He listened to the conversation on an extension telephone and heard Glavis ask Christensen if all the papers of the office had been accounted for, and heard Christensen reply that they had been.

Jones, who was on the witness stand throughout the morning session and during a part of the afternoon, created something of a sensation by declaring that the hearings at which the preliminary evidence in the Alaska coal cases were produced were conducted in an incompetent manner. He said that James Sheridan, who was the trial lawyer for the land office, had been graduated from a law school only a year and a half before he took charge of the cases, and that he conducted his side of the case in such a manner that the lawyers for the coal claimants knew at the outset the entire evidence in the possession of the government. He corroborated Glavis' testimony as to the value of the coal lands and the evidence tending to show that many of the claims were fraudulent.

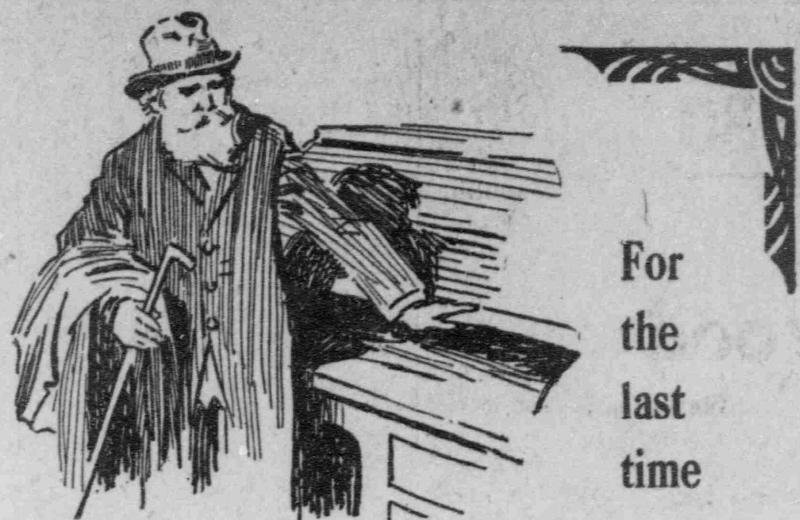
Reflection on Officials.

Mr. Brandels introduced in evidence the record of the trial lawyer for the government in the Cunningham cases for the purpose of showing that Sheridan was incompetent. Mr. Brandels said he did not intend to make any charges against Sheridan. On the other hand, the evidence was a serious reflection on the officials of the Interior Department for placing such an important case in the hands of an inexperienced lawyer.

"You clearly make a very serious charge against Mr. Sheridan," said Senator Root.

"I did not intend to do so," replied Mr. Brandels.

"Do you charge," asked Chairman Nelson of the witness, "that Sheridan was



For the last time

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How are we preparing to spend those days?

Are we providing for comfort and independence, or are we forgetting that the man who spends all he earns must some day become a burden upon others?

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Incompetent or corrupt in his conduct of these cases?"

"I regard him as unwise in his conduct of the case," replied Jones. "I do not think he used the proper methods, but I do not charge corruption or incompetency."

Representative Olmstead asked Jones as to the respective qualifications of Glavis and Sheridan for conducting land fraud cases.

"Sheridan is a lawyer and Glavis is not," replied Jones, "but Glavis knows more about the law than Sheridan."

Senator Root read a letter from Fred Dennett to H. H. Schwartz, stating that Sheridan was better qualified than any other man in the service to try the Cunningham cases because of his knowledge of the coal land cases.

Jones and Sheridan had told him that he was inexperienced and that the only land fraud cases he had conducted were in Colorado.

Jones Not Making Charges.

Mr. Brandels concluded his examination of Jones at 12:30 o'clock and the cross-examination was begun by Mr. Vertrees, of counsel for Secretary Ballinger. The witness and counsel promptly clashed. Mr. Vertrees asked Jones what inference he wished to be drawn from his testimony. Jones replied that he was not making any charges and he was indifferent as to what inferences were drawn by the committee.

Charles Steele and Stephen Birch, representatives of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, who gave startling testimony before the Senate Committee on Territories a week ago in connection with the Cunningham coal cases, were yesterday subpoenaed to appear before the Ballinger-Pinchot committee.

Mr. Brandels, counsel for Glavis, asked the committee to include in the record a purpose to get at the facts.

of the investigation the testimony of Steel and Birch before the Senate committee. His attention was called to the fact that the testimony was not given under oath. Mr. Brandels then asked that Birch be subpoenaed duces tecum, and Chairman Nelson announced that the subpoenas would be issued at once.

NO ROW IN FOOD INQUIRY.

Published reports that there was a row between the Democrats and Republicans of the Senate committee on the high cost of living at the meeting on Thursday was denied on the floor of the Senate yesterday by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who was corroborated by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Both Senators stated there is no truth in the story that the investigation is to be conducted behind closed doors, and Senator Lodge, the chairman of the committee, announced that the sessions will be open to the public.

"The meetings so far have been absolutely harmonious," declared Senator Simmons, "and I want to emphatically deny that the Democrats have at any time been obstructivists. The minority members do not and will not assent to an investigation into the increased cost of living by the departments. Such an investigation is not adequate, and fails in meeting the just demands of the country. The minority has no purpose to place the responsibility for the high cost of living on the tariff or the trusts any more than it does on the retailer or the farmer."

Senator Lodge, in corroborating the remarks of Senator Simmons, said that at the two meetings of the committee already held there had been no differences of opinion, and that each member had exhibited a purpose to get at the facts.

Jan 4 1910

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